CAPE MAY CHARACTER.

The Attractive Features of the Most Popular of Coast Resorts.

Philadelphians and Their Peculiarities on Parade.

Jersey Notions of Government-The Boy Who Feared the President Might Hang Him.

An Obliging Washingtonian-The Wonderful Boy on the Denizot Pier.

CAPE MAY, July 25 .- People who come down from the northern resorts, and especially from those in New York, express surprise at the abundant life they find here. The summer is a dull one at most places—in fact at nearly all those which depend upon the very northern and the very southern cities. Of late days the southern people, who used to be very good patrons of the hotels in Saratoga and at Long Branch, have taken it into their heads to go to the Wisconsin and Minnesota lakes; and this turn of a once full tide to other shores has not been without its effect. The present summer is not insufferable in most northern cities, and great numbers of people who would go to the springs or the shore if the weather were the springs or the shore if the weather were that are contenting themselves with short value, or trying the country farm house plan for a change. Thus it is that only the middle coast resorts are filled up. The crown here is greater and more varied than it has been for many years. The upper southern cities and the cities of the lower north have cities and the cities of the lower north have poured their families all along the Jersey shore, and Cape May has the bulk of them, as it should have, for no other place on the coast can equal its attractions. With water on almost every side, and a consequent tempering of the winds, the air is slways cool. During all the perfervid weather that has cursed the middle Atlantic states since the first of June we have not had to exceed the first of June, we have not had to exceed three hot days; and in even those nobody need have been uncomfortably warm, for the escapes to sea are easy, either by way of Cape May Point or Sewell's inlet, and those who dislike yachting have the piers at hand, where it is

never hot. Overheating to discomfort is not at any rate among the things that are un-

at any rate among the things that are unavoidable at any piace where the surf bathing is good, and this is a luxury in which Cape May excels. With a beach as wide, almost as level, and quite as clean as Pennsylvania avenue (broken at a little below the high tide line by pools in which children are as safe as in their beds), the surf is good at any hour of the day, and there are very few hours when no people are in it. There is nothing to be surprised at in the number of visitors who are availing

the number of visitors who are availing themselves of these advantages. The won-der would be greater if the number were less,

and I think if you who are steaming in Wash-ington could realize how much of comfort and pleasure may be had at so slight a cost so near home, the capital would be practically de-populated until the middle of September. The one drawback and distasteful influence of the place is the high prevalence of the Philadelphian. I'hiladelphia is aggressively narrow. As the place itself is at best but a narrow. As the place itself is at best but a poor imitation of a large city, so its people are but poor imitations of city people. They are intensely local, intensely self satisfied, and prejudiced against people from other places, with a prejudice that is ludicrously tinged with pity and toleration. New Yorkers have something of these same characteristics, but New Yorkers are broader in their general views of things, and their local pride is based upon an indisputable local greatness which eliminates the pity from their consideration of other people and makes their toleration less offensive in its quality. They are, moreover, sive in its quality. They are, moreover, brighter and quicker than your true Phila-delphian, and any place to which they resort delphan, and any place to which they resort soon takes on a metropolitan feeling. They do not come to Cape May in numbers sufficient to make an effect against the Philadelphians; and the prevailing social atmosphere, being exhaled by these latter, is unpleasant to any true citizen of the world. It is an atmosphere of contracted propriety and of—Philadelphia—Wanamakersville—Broad street—Chestnut street—Independence hall—old graveyards. The compensating fact as omosed to this is that you dependence half—old graveyards. The com-pensating fact as opposed to this is that you may, if you like, decline to be social, and yet have all the fun you want. The cottagers understand this better, perhaps, than the guests of the hotels, though to even those the liberty of dissociation is very widely open. and the surf and sea and breezes are just as

The main centers of interest away from the immediate shore are the Stockton and Coagress hall hotels; and the main delights of these are their music and their lawns. Excellent orchestral bands are retained at both houses; and at the Stockton special mu sical evenings are frequent. One of the most enjoyable and brilliant sights to be seen anywhere is an open air hop at the Stockton. The Philadelphians and Jerseymen being conservative and given in a sort of way to setting their own fashions have not yet learned that dancing is no longer the thing it was and they turn out on these occasions in great numbers and their best apparel. Two occa-sions of this kind within the ten days last gane were particularly gorgeous in their way. One of these was the formal ball given the National Rifles at Congress Hall, and the other the lawn party at the Stockton last Monday evening, when the President was here. At this last named there must have been at least 10,000 graphs. The wast veryings of At this fast manner there must have seen at least 10,000 people. The vast verandas of the Stockton were filled uncomfortably, and the dancing floor was so encroached upon that the comparatively few dancers crowded it. Every one was in full dress that evening. The music was good, the lights high, and the life of the place both bustling and brilliant.

Over here in Jersey they have carious ideas of government. When the President came, some of these cropped out. It would have amused most Americans to hear the things that yere said. The boy who blacks boots at corner of Washington and Jackson streets (he has a chair and a carpet, and puts on a deal of style in his business), was not at all an extreme case of ignorance on the subject. When I asked him it he had seen the Prosident (every one asked that of every one else all day long) he replied that he had.

Mighty fine lockin' man, boss-'deed he was his complimentary comment on the chief magistrate's appearance.
"Did you shine his boots?" I asked.
"My king, no!" said he. "I done git too scared to ask 'im."

What would you charge him if you were to black his boats?"

He balanced his brush curiously a moment, and rubbed the back of his head.
"'Deed I dono; but I think 'bout five

What! And you black mine for a dime!"

"Well, he's got mo' money 'n anybody else, 'n he ought to pay mo'."

"Why do you think he has more money than anybody else?"

"They' be seen this than anybody else?"
"Don't he own this country? Course he
does. 'Deed he's pow'ful rich. He can do
whatever he likes with anybody, 'nif he
wants money all he's got to do he can take it.

We all got to do what he says."
"If that is so, what would you do if he were to tell you to stop blacking boots and go

right back to Philadelphia?"

This posed him for a moment, and he looked as though the suggestion hit him like a dis-

"Well," said he finally, "ef he said so I s'pose Fd have to do it, but Fd kinder hang back twell he'd forgot nen I'd sneak out an'

go to shinin' agin."

"But suppose he were to catch you at it?"

"S'pose he'd have me hung then, boss,

"S'pose he'd have me hung then, boss, sho!"

Possibly it was a few days of association with people of about this quantity of information that reduced a Washington man who sat beside me in the car that afternoon coming down from the inlet to that point of idiocy where contemporaneous history leaked from him involuntarily. He began by pointing to the Despatch, which lay at anchor a little cast of the Denizot pier, and telling me that she was really a revenue

| Strat. Bergor, bat. M. 35 | Sorgt. Bergor, bat. B. 36 | Sorgt. Comnor, bat. B. 37 | Sorgt. Williams, bat B. 38 | Sorgt. Relly, bat. I. 38 | Sorgt. Relly bat. I. 38 | Sorgt. Re

vessel, but that in Washington they called her" the President's yacht." "The President lives in Washington," said

When I asked him whother the President was a Washington man be replied that he be-lieved not—that Mr. Arthur came from New York, but that since he became President he lived in Washington at a place called the white house. Ho gave me several other interesting facts in this same line, and looked at me with a

the Denizot boy, who is a creature worthy to be remembered. A lank Jersey wouth of some eighteen years who works for him told me the other afternoon that he was the smartest boy on the island, and that he made heaps and lots of money. Whoever goes out on the pier walk will see him. He takes toll at the entrance. He is a short, thickset boy, with a freekled face, the paleoess of which refuses to be affected by sun or sea. He wears his red hair clipped abort, and his twelve years of life have been so full of busitwelve years of life have been so full of business that his eyes have the twinkle of an old trader. It is evidently a part of his belief that being in a public position he must bluff the public. His one reply to all questions is, "I don't know," and when he says it he looks out of the window or into his till. Some half dozen people who habitually frequent the pior have fallen into a way of dragging this answer out of him in response to the most simple question.
"Does it ever rain on the pier?" asked one 'Does it ever rain on the pier?' asked one

of them.
"I don't know."

"Where do you get your tickets printed?" asked another. "I don't know."

"Is the sun shining to-day?"
"I don't know."
"Is the sen wet?"

"I don't know."
"See here." said one of them this morning, to whom he had returned the usual answer in response to an inquiry after a child that had been sent to the pier with its nurse, "see here; do you know what you are growing up

"I don't know."

"I know you don't, or you wouldn't say so.
You know less than any other boy I've ever
seen. I'll tell you what is in store for you:
You will die the death of a hotel clerk.
That's what'll happen to you. You are
headed for that frightful career full head, and unless you stop and learn to be a little civil and act like a human being you will get there as sure as taxes. You look as though you might know something—now, why don't

you?"

The reply was the only variation of his

song that I have yet heard.
"I know how to take your ten cents."
The remenstrator was right. He will be, either a hotel clerk or a railway conductor unless he perishes meanwhile of boyish suc-cess. He rents the pier, child as he is, for a little over \$1,000 a year, and his receipts run up to three times that figure. The children of Jersey have thrift, you see. W. D. E.

ASIATIC CHOLERA COMING.

Its Cycle of Seventeen Years--Opinions of Eminent Physicians on the Scourge--Recollections of the Past. Philadelphia Times.

Fresh by cable comes the warning so fraught with dreadful meaning to those who know anything about the pestilential presence of cholera in the London docks. To the com-paratively few persons still living who re-member the harrowing scenes enacted in Philadelphia during the epidemic of 1832, when the dead bodies were hauled in earts by scores and dumped into ditches, and to the many who have still fresh in memory the alarm attending the prevalence of the grim Asiatic destroyer in certain parts of this city in 1866, it needs no closer prox-imity than the other side of the Atlantic to arouse apprehension bordering upon alarm. With twenty transatlantic steam-ers a week coming to our ports, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow are at our very doors. There are many physicians in the city who have had experience with cholers in past years, and a great many other thoughtful people who feel that there is good cause for an extraordinary and undelayed activity on the part of the health authorities to institute precautionary sanitary measures. Though science may hereafter show that the phenomena of the rise and travel of this mys-50 years whenever the disease has appeared in western Europe, especially on the coast connected closely by ocean navigation with this country, it has very soon afterward made its appearance in the larger American cities. The history of the epidemic, according to the late Surgeon General Woodworth, who made and exhaustive inquiry into the subject at the suggestion of congress, demonstrates that the disease appears wherever there are routes of human lutercourse; that the infection is invariably confined to such routes, and that the rapidity of its advance is regulated by the rate of human travel, so that, as the speed of ocean immigrant steamships has increased, so has the time between its appearance in Europe and its transfer to this country been lessened.

Dr. Philip Leidy, whose long experience as port physician and connection with the health department, makes him an authority, was found yesterday afternoon, by a singular coincound yesterday afternoon, by a singular coin-cidence, surrounded with books engaged in the study of the history and ctiology of past cholera epidemics. "I think it very likely," he said, "that we shall have at least a touch of it in Philadelphia this year. It is travel-ing in just the same track that it followed in other very. These is track that it followed in other years. There is need for the utmost vigilance. It is of not much use to think of fire department after half a town is burned. and it is a great mistake to defer the consideration of this important matter until the epidemic is at our doors. I believe, and am supported in my views by most of the authorities, ported in my views by most of the authorities, that quarantine is not an effectual pre-ventive against the introduction of the cholera, but, nevertheless, there should be precautions, and, above all, the points should be carefully watched whence it is likely to come. Prompt and authoritative informa-tion should be given to threatened ports of the shipment of passengers or goods from any place where cholera exists. But even that may not avail. Persons familiar with cholera history know that vessels with clean bills of health from places where cholera was unheard of have developed cases in mid-ocean. It is even thought that epidemic atmospheres have been encountered at sea by different vessels a thousand miles apart. Dr. Edward Goodeve, an eminent English authority, whose late work I have before me, says: "Thus choiera seems to have spread east, south, west and north from its first birth-place in Bengal, which became only the center of an epidemic area comprising nearly all the world. It trav-eled slowly at first, and not continuously, but irregular waves, checked sometimes, but not lestroyed, by winter cold. Neither climate nor season, nor earth nor ocean seem to have arrested its course or to have altered its features. It was equally destructive at St. Petersburg and Moscow as it was in India; as flerce and irresistible among the snows of Russia as in the sunburnt regions of India; as destructive in the vapory districts of Bur-mah as in the parched provinces of Hindoostan. I am inclined to believe that there are periods when it starts up and follows a regu-lar course and that there are atmospheric conditions which it seeks and on which it flourishes. It can jump across a sea as well as not and perhaps is governed by some law of which we as yet not know nothing. We know, as yet, almost nothing about it, and all we can do is to be prepared the best we can."

Shooting at the Arsenal. The following were the scores made at the practice shooting at the arsenal yesterday, ten shots being fired at each range:

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.

A Chat with the Man Who Started the New York "Sun."

Interesting Reminiscences of the Early

Days-The "Herald's" Early Success.

kind of vacant patronage in his oysiery oges.
Evidently he mistook me for a Jerseymau,
I had been fishing and was a bir rough to
look at, perhaps, or I would have resented
his mistake by taking his life.

Speaking of the Denizot pier reminds me of
the Denizot pier reminds me of
the Denizot have when it a general worthy to be fifty years old. I was 23 years old when I started it. That makes me a pretty old man, doesn't it? But I'm comfortable and enjoy good health. Sometimes I feel sorry that I sold the San to Moses Beach, but the fact is I really did not realize how enormously a cheap paper could be developed. I made a new departure when I started the San. At that time all the papers were sold to subscribers only. There were no newsstands and no newsboys. If a man wanted a paper he had to subscribe, and the carrier brought it to him when it came out, whenever that might be, for we were pretty easy going in those days and took things as they came. In 1833 there were of morning papers the Courier and Enquirer, the Mercautile Advertiser, the Daily Advertiser, and the Journal of Counserve. Of evening papers there were the Ecening Star, edited by Maj. Noah, the Ecening Post, edited by the two poets, Bryant and Leggitt, and the Commercial Advertiser, edited by Col. Stone. might be, for we were pretty easy going in DAY'S NEW DEPARTURE.

"When I started the Sus I resolved not to bother myself with hunting up subscriptions, but to sell the paper for cash for one cent to the general public. At first I could not induce the street boys to take hold. When I proposed to sell a hundred copies to them Assixty cents they wouldn't do it. They wanted wages. So I had to hire them at \$2 a week, which was pretty big wages in those days, and they sold on my account instead of their own, as they do nowadays. Every sundown, except on Sundays, my boys came home with their pennies and reported progress. "When I started the Sus I resolved not to with their pennies and reported progress. Those that were lazy I discharged at once. Little by little the best of the boys were in-duced to sell for themselves, for they soon found that they could make more money so than by taking wages. Then the carriers that took around the subscription papers began to nibble, as the saying is, and I made arrangements with them. I would give to each carrier that wanted it a district, generally making it conterminus with his usual beat, and he had the exclusive sale there. The carriers made a good thing of it, and some of them added to their incomes from \$12\$ to \$15\$ a week. The boys hung about the ferries and the downtown centers that were crowded. Between found that they could make more money so town centers that were crowded. Between thom and the carriers in six months' time the circulation was up to 5,000, which was consid-ered prodigious. Webb, of the Courier and ered prodigious. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, who bragged that he was at the head of American journalism, only claimed 4,000.

His price was \$10 a year subscription, but when you deduct from this the bad debts and the cost of collection and of obtaining subscriptions the profits, apart from the advertising, could not have been very great."
"Mr. Day," broke in the reporter, "what sort of a paper was your San?"

THE SUN'S DAWNING. "It was half a medium sheet," answered the old gentlemen. "A medium sheet is 19 by 25, so that my paper was 19 by 12½ inches—not very big, not as big, in fact, as the News. And, as for the paper itself, I can hardly make you comprehend the difference. It was intensely local, for there were no telegrams in those days. I had an assistant and partner by the name of Wisner, who made the police reports, wrote paragraphs, and dashed around the city for items. I scissored and wrote leaders and answered correspondents, and did a certain line of reporting which did not interfere with my job printing. You must know that I had a job printing office, being a compositor by trade, and was established in 222 William street. Finding business dull I hit upon the idea of a "It was half a medium sheet," answered was established in 222 William street. Finding business dull I hit upon the idea of a penny paper, seeing no reason why papers should not be sold like apples, and thinking besides that the journal would help my other business. And it did, for Mr. Scudder, of the American museum, then at the corner of Annard Bradders words a contract, with me for the precautionary sanitary measures. Though science may hereafter show that the phenomena of the rise and travel of this mysterious plague at regular periods and over the same path is to be explained by natural and existing causes, there is no escape from the suggestive circumstances that during the past 50 years whenever the disease has appeared in ner, as I valued the printing office at \$1,500.

In six months' time his share of the profits enabled him to pay the \$750, besides the \$4 a week which he drow regularly. Six months afterward he sold me his half share for \$5,000. I was very sorry that he left me, for we got on together very well, but he was wild to go west and grow up with the country, just as if a man could not have grown up with the country here in New York. He went to Michigan and became a member of the legislature, but he did not make old

"Who succeeded him?" Mr. Day was asked.

LOCKE, OF MOON HOAN CELEBRITY. "Oh!" answered the patriarch of penny purnals, "first one man and then another. ournals. Richard Adams Locke wrote for me and per-petrated the moon hoax in 1835. I have heard people insist that it was written by Edward Poe, but that's nonsense. He did write about the wonderful adventures of Hans Pfall, but that was different altogether, except that it related to the moon. I read something in the San recently about a meteor in Texas, and I said to myself, 'That's in something in the said to myself, 'That's in Locke's vein.' Well, the success of my paper set people thinking. Its circulation kept mounting up, mounting up, until it was difficult to get it printed. Anderson & Smith, both young fellows, printed the paper for me on hand presses. I think they had three. They started to work at 7 o'clock in the evening, ran all night and never finished till 9 next morning. Think of it, fourteen hours taken up in printing alone! Ours was the first paper printed by steam. All this happened in 1835. The circulation went on increasing until it reached 35,000, and it would have been considered phenomenal, but the Herald was then the bright particular star of journalism, and the Sm, though prosperous and lucrative, was dimmed by it. That's the truth. truth.

THE BUN SOLD TO MOSES BEACH. In 1838, after five years of great success, I sold the paper to Moses T. Beach for \$38,000, He gave it to his three sons, and Moses Beach, jr., bought out the other two brothers.

This was in my opinion a lucky thing, for Moses Beach, sr., had no notions at all about journalism, and Moses Beach, jr., took to it very kindly, and raised the circulation to 60,000 copies daily. Then Mr. Dana and his friends bought it, but in 1867 Mr. Dana took

it out of the category of penny papers, for he raised its price to two cents.

"What do you think, Mr. Day, of our penny papers of to-day?" queried the re-

penny papers of to-day?" queried the re-porter.
"Well, I only know of Truth and the Mora-ing Journal," Mr. Day answered. "I like the Journal very much. It is bright, witty, full of news and interesting matter. To me it seems to be edited by thorough journalists, who have a definite field which they propose to cover and which they do cover admirably. Truth I have not seen for some time, however. Truth I have not seen for some time, however, having given up buying it, but I am told that its new editor, ex-Mayor Hall, has improved it greatly. Goodby to you."

The founder of the cheap paper system in

The founder of the cheap paper system in this country is a short, stout, old gentleman, built like a tower, with square shoulders and an erect bearing, in spite of his seventy-three years. He has a medium sized head \$\frac{1}{2}\$ good, broad, intellectual forehead, a penetrating glance, and plain, kindly manners, with a frank, friendly acceut. He is good, to all appearances, for many more years, has a fine fortune, lives in a large, handsome house in one of the b-st localities in town, and enjoys one of the best localities in town, and enjoys his existence in a placid way, having evidently in his bosom some of that magic heat which Bunyan speaks of as heart's ease or

MONTBEAL, QUEBEC, July 26.—Papers for the extradition of W. C. Phelan have been signed at Ottawa, and are now in Quebeu awaiting the signature of the lieutenant gov-

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

Will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who have circulated, or shall circulate, false reports detrimental to the steamer Armenia, running daily to Lower Cedar Point.

> HENRY BROS. & CO., Baltimore Proprietors. H. C. BOWERS, Manager, Washington, D. C.

THE RICH DEAD.

A Partial List of California Cresuses Who

Died During the Past Decade. San Francisco Chron Considerable interest has lately been created in England by the publication of tables showing the number of millionaires who died during the past ten years. The London pectator presented a list showing that during that time thirteen men left more than \$5,000,000, fifty-six more than \$2,500,000, and 195 more than \$1,250,000 each. The number is thought to be small, the opinion being that it ought to be twice as large. Evidently the rich men of England are not dying off as rapidly as their heirs desire. The same may be said of the California millionaires, all of whom were poor men twenty-five years ago and mostly earning their daily bread with pick and shovel. The exact number of millionaires in this state is a matter of doubt, but it is certain that they are dying at a rate which appears exasperatingly slow to those who expect to enjoy the shekels which they must needs leave behind. An afternoon's search among the records disclosed that at least thirty millionaires, all of whom made

their fortunes in California, were separated by death from their hard or easily carned money during the past ten years. The list commences with James de Laveaga, The list commences with James de Laveaga, whose estate was valued at \$3,000,000 for probating purposes, and who went to his father's in the spring of 1874. Laveaga made his money in speculating in commercial stocks, holding large amounts of gas and water stock at the time of his death. In the summer of the same year W. B. Bowen, worth \$2,000,000, made in mining enterprises, found that wealth would not give happiness. He that wealth would not give happiness. He was found dead, with a bullet in his brain. In the following year W. C. Raiston gave up the pursuit of money under sad circumstances. the pursuit of money under sad circumstances. The next millionaire who went the way of all flesh, dying in his bed, was E. C. Crocker, of Sacramento, the brother of the living Charles. He left \$3,500,000 for his weeping heirs, illustrating the old maxim, "to them as has more is given." After him came John S. Manson, a man who valued his wealth at even \$1,000,000. He died in April, 1876, having spent his life in dealing in real estate. The next millionaire whom death selected as a shining mark was the late lamented James Lick, who bequeaths to posterity several milshining mark was the late lamented James Lick, who bequeaths to posterity several milions of dollars and five Lick trustees, who have since been jealously guarding the to be distributed millions, for the insignificant salary of \$100 a month. After that came Mark Hopkins, with money enough to furnish a dozen millionaires, All will remember his money, but fewer the day of his death, which was the twenty-ninth of March, 1878. Hopkins did not make his money. The governkins did not make his money. The govern-ment, the state, the counties and the towns denated it to him. Having broken in upon donated it to him. Having broken in upon the railway quartet, death within one short month also visited the mining magnates. He pitched upon W. S. O'Brien as the most eligible man, regardless of the \$19,000,000 anchor which bound the departed to the sordid concerns of the world.

In July, 1878, Michael Reese took leave of his millions in California. He died far away in Bavaria. His local menuments are some of the worst looking shantles which ever

of the worst looking shanties which ever adorned the architecture of this wooden city. R. B. Woodward, the proprietor of the gardens at the mission, was called away on Aug. 22, 1879, in due course. He was a man who in his own way had contributed much to the hampiness of mankind and who much to the happiness of mankind, and who never obtruded his wealth except in the pur-chase of some new curiosity. He prepared the way for Edward Martin, treasurer of the Hibernia bank, liquor dealer, and owner of \$2,000,000 in hard cash, all of which he left behind. He died in May, 1880. In Feb., 1880, Henry E. Robinson died at Norfolk, Va. He was worth nearly \$2,000,000, one-half of which was in California when he accurated his wealth. He poor, who have never yet received one mill of the money, might forget the fact. In December of the same year Oakland contributed one to the millionaire congress in the man-sions beyond the skies. This was J. Mora Moss, whom cruel death tore away from \$1. 500,000 worth of property. The year 1881 began with the death of William Meek, a millionaire land owner. Of all his possessions he kept only a 6 by 2 foot lot. Andrew J. Pope, twice a millionaire, and all his life long a lumber dealer, next went over to the silen:

majority.

Louis Strauss, a prosperous merchant, with accumulated wealth worth at least a million was called to his father's in February, 1881, and in July, 1881, his competitor just across the street, William Sahlein, left this vale of tears. He, also, was classed among our millionaires. The names of the last-named minonaires. The names of the instrument two may both be found on the credit side of the cash books of several charitable institutions. In 1882 California lost four millionaires. Theodore Le Roy died in March, leaving \$1,500,000, an unsigned will, a house-keeper who claimed to be his wife, and a chance for the lawyers to garn a fat fee. H. M. Northell work \$2,000,000, died in Amil David. Newhall, worth \$1,000,000, died in April. Daniel Murphy, the wealthy San Josean, followed in October. He was a large landholder. Then came Daniel, the brother of Seth Cook. The month of October was fatal, also, to him. He left \$2 000,000, a young widow, an infant child. and several disappointed speculators in Alta stock. The current year has been more disastrous than any preceding one to our mil-lionaires. The first to go to "kingdom come" was D. J. Tallant, the banker, a man whose drafts on earth were always honored. The second was Hugh J. Glenn, the farmer king, who was hurried into eternity by the bullet of an assassin. The third was H. B. Tichenor, a lumber dealer, who left an estate worth just \$1,000,000. The fourth and last is Thomas B. Blythe ever whose remains and \$5,000,000. Blythe, over whose remains and \$5,000,000 half a dozen widows are now weeping. Not having the the gift of looking into the future, the list must stop here, though it is certain to be increased, many of our Crossuses being ripe for the sickle.

THE LATE JUDGE ROBINSON. Brief Sketch of an Earnest and Well Spent Life.

The Hon. A. D. Robinson, assistant attorney general, practicing before the court of claims, died Wednesday afternoon of apoplexy at the Warm Springs, Va. He had been ill but two weeks, and his death was quite unexpected. He leaves a wife and several children.

Mr. Robinson was a native of Vermont but in early life removed with his parent; to New York state settling in Albany. He was educated at Union college, New York, from educated at Union college, New York, from which institution he reserved a degree. He studied law, and was for many years judge of Albany county. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed assistant paymaster United States army, resigning in 1895, and soon after he received an appointment in the patent office. In 1868 he was appointed an assistant in the department of Justice, preparing and arguing cases before the court of claims. He held this position at the time of his death. He was about 70 years old.

In all stations of life Mr. Robinson was faithful in the discharge of his duties. He

In all stations of life air, Robinson was faithful in the discharge of his duties. He was a man rather of solid attainments than of brilliant parts. Modest and retiring in disposition, yet with friends he was ever genial and sociable, and by his amiable qualities retained the friends his solid worth attracted. In his death the government bases a valuable. In his death the government loses a valuable

His body passed through the city en route to Albany, where the funeral will take place.

THE courts of Tounessee are wrestling with the question of the intoxicating qualities of lager and at prices as low as can be had in this or any other beer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DIDN'T MENACE HIS EARS.

To the Editor. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—I regret to see in THE REPUBLICAN of this morning an incorrect account of a little unpleasantness that took place in my office yesterday. I did not threaten to cut off the ears of the gentleman alluded to. I did take offense at what I considered very offensive language on his part, and I retorted with severity. But I did not threaten to cut his ears off. It was nothnot threaten to cut his ears off. It was nothing more than a temporary affair. The gentleman behaved bandsomely—admitted the impropriety of his remarks—and we parted as friends. Respectfully. H. RAYNER.

> A PLACE FOR THE FOUNTAIN. To the Editor.

The proposed Alexander McDonald foun-tain, which the commissioners have been so dilatory in designating a location for, would be an acceptable been to persons suffering by the loss of that splendld spa spring on Louisiand avenue that has been destroyed this summer by the employes of the commissioners. There are plenty of good locations where a fountain may be fed with excellent water from the numerous springs existing in this city. There is the plat on the corner of Ninth attract and Paragraphy. street and Pennsylvania avenue, where there is at present an ornamental fountain, without any kind of water, but plenty of shade. I would suggest that a pump be placed so that all the waste water would flow into the basin of the fountain where there are pipes to lead off the surplus. The pump could be connected with pipes leading to the spa spring that was so successfully worked by old man Moffat. That spring is still in existance in the same place, and would cost but a very small sum to be made available. A SUFFERER FOR SPA WATER.



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Nervous Weakness, Brain Worry, Blood Sorea, Biliousness, Costiveness, Nervous Prestration, Kidney Trombics and Irregularities. \$1.50. Sample Testimonials. "Sample Testimonials."

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Rev. J. A. Edic, Beaver, Pa.

For Correspondence freely answered. 54
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SUPREME COURT OF THE THE UNITED NO. 342 OCTOBER TERM, 1882. E. R. BOOTH, Plaintiff in Error,

JOHN M. TIERNAN, Mr. W. A. Marry, in behalf of counsel for the defendant in error suggested the death of Edward R.
Booth, the plaintiff in error in this cases, and moved
the Court for an order, indeed the filterath rule, the
Court for an order indeed the filterath rule, to
make the proper representatives parties. Where
the in own here ordered by the Court that the
take the proper representatives of the said Edward R.
Booth, deceased, as adversald, shalf voluntarity be
come part on within the first ten days of the ensuing
term of this Court the definition in error shall be out
that at ony of this order shall be printed in some
hewspaper at the sent of covernment, of peneral excutation, for three successive weeks, at least sixty
days before the bestiming of the term of the Supreme
Court next easiling.

True copy.

LAMES H. MCKENNEY.

Test ... JAMES II, MCKENNEY, Seal. Clerk Supreme Court United States 7TH MAY, 1883.

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For Chicoslo, Cachinani, Louisville, and St. Leais, lairy, at 305 a.m., 1915 a.m., 1919 p.m., with three off becomes and Panes Scienting Cart to show points and Panes and Panes are stated by the Chicago, except station change; Esta a. m. daily to Chicago, except stations. without change; rata a. m. daily to Chicago, except statistics.

For Pittsburg, Cieveland, and Detrent at \$23 a. m. and \$89 b. m., 46 b); \$28 b. n. m. b. a world triain to Pittsburg, with electronic tars mitactord.

For Toltedo and Detroit, we also moreoville, 10:12 a. m. daily, with electronic tars mitactord.

For Toltedo and Detroit, we also moreoville, 10:12 a. m. daily, with electropy for Telectronic Toltedo, and the property of the control of the pi Sunday, r Hagerstown 1815 a. m. daily, except Sunday, na arrive from the West daily, 8:20, 7:35 a. 10.

Trains arrive from the West daily, \$23, 7,35 a. m., \$23, 8,25 b. m.

From New York and Pullsdeighia, 233, \$25 a. m. salty allo p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Anagodis, \$25 a. m., 155, 637 p. m.; Sunday, 150 a. m., 507 p. m.

From Anagodis, \$25 a. m., 155, 637 p. m.; Sunday, 150 a. m., 507 p. m.

From Frederick and intermediate politis, \$25 a. m., 150 m. Frederick and intermediate politis, \$25 a. m., 150 m. from Frederick and intermediate politis, \$25 a. m., 150 m. from Frederick and intermediate politis, \$25 a. m., 150 m. from Frederick and intermediate p. finds, \$25 a. m., 150 a. m., Compayivable accome, corner of Pourte and 13M compayivable accome, corner of Pourte and street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be chessed and received at any point in the city.

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PENNSYLVANIA HOUTE

TO THE NORTH, WISSI, AND SOUTHWISST,
DOUBLE TRACK, SPILENDID SOUTHWISST,
BY THE NORTH, WISSI, AND SOUTHWISST,
DOUBLE TRACK, SPILENDID SOUTHWISST,
BY THE RAILS, MAUNIFICENT EQUIPMENT,
IN EPPEAT.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON FOR SHARION,
FOR PHISBURG and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Shoping to the first and the strenge, as follows:
FOR PHISBURG AND HOUSE, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Shoping to the first and the strenge of the stren or Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 233 For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 223 is in deally except sunday.

For New York and the East, 8:30 a.m., 10:40 a.m., 120, 4:20, 230, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 4:23, 5:3, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 4:23, 5:3, and 10:20 p. m. Idurers of Pullman Parlor Cars, 223 a.m., dely Express and parlor Cars, 223 a.m., dely express and e except Sunday. or Aunapolis, 6:40 a, m. and 4:10 p. m. daily, except For Aumapolus, 6:40 a, m. and 4:50 p. m. daily, except Sunday ADRIA AND PREDERICKSBURG RAIL WAY AND ALEXANDHIA AND WASHING, WAY AND ALEXANDHIA AND WASHING, TON RAIL HOAD POPULATION RAIL HOAD POPULATION OF THE PROPERTY OF T J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent CHARLES E. PUUH, General Manager.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BAILWAY.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

THE NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST AND
SOUTHWEST.

On and after SUNDAY, June 10, 1883, passenger
trains of this route will leave Washington from R. &
P. station as follows:

8.5 A. M. —TRIUUISH MAIL (daily, except Samday) for Chocimad, Louisville, and Local Stations
of C. & O. Ry. Sheepers White Suppur to Hunington.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
SHORT LINE (DAILY). Solid train, with Pulman cars to Louisville and Richmond to Chichimal without change; arriving at Columbna 4.4p. m., Lexington, Sy., 2-9 p. m., (dnomnati, 4:2
p. m., Lexington, Sy., 2-9 p. m., (dnomnati, 4:2
p. m., and Louisville, 8-9 p. m. Connecting at
these chies with through trains to all points
West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:30 p. m.—Night express (daily, except Sanday) for
Ashinad, Ky., (dnumbna, Ohio, and Stations on
C. & O. Ry. Fullman sleepins cars to While
Suidbur and Columbna.

11:00 a. m. for Newport News, Old Foint and Norfolk
(daily, except Sanday), arriving Old Point 7:24
Norfolk sin p. m.
Apply C. & O. Ry., office, 513 Pennsylvania avence, rdally, except Sunday), arriving Old Point 7:94, Norfolk 8:10 p. in. Apply C. & O. Ity, office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, V. M. Ry, office, 561 Pennsylvania avenue, and B. & Parallo. H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent. C. W. SMITH, General Manager.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY. THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH-

WEST, AND WEST,
Schedule in effect JUNE 19, 1831

8:35 A. M.—New Orienns Mail, daily, making close
connections to all points South and Southwest,
daily cacept similary with C. & O. B., Pulliman
Siecpling cars from Washington via Banville to
Monttonery and Monigonery to New Orienns;
also Washington to New Orienns via Lynchburg
and Ristor.

8:10 P. M.—Lonieville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottes
ville, Huntington, and lexington, to Chedinant,
Lonieville, and all Western points, instang direct
connections, and with soid train and Fallman
Steeping Cars. Washington to Lonieville and
points South and Southwest, via banville and
Charlotte, daily, except sanday, with C. & O.;
Pullman Steeping Cars, Washington to Augusta,
Pullman Steeping Cars, Washington to Magney,
Pullman Steeping Cars, Washington to Witle
Step all points of Manasson Division tage 8:58 a.m. and

Sulphur Springs
For all points on Manassas Division take 835 a, m. and
830 p. m. trains, daily, except sunday. For Warrenton take 835 a, m. and 830 p. m. trains daily.
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